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spirit which from first to last characterizes the book is one of its noblest and rarest traits, and we can only hope that others may follow its example. One fault, however, may be found with this book as well as with its predecessor—a list of authorities with the year of publication would add greatly to the ease with which the reader can use the references, thus enhancing its value as a manual.

A. M. WERGELAND.

Kulturgeschichte der Neuzeit. By KURT BREYSIG. Band I: *Aufgaben und Massstäbe einer allgemeinen Geschichtsschreibung.* Berlin: Georg Bondi, 1900. 8vo, pp. xxiv+291.

THE author of the above work—which besides he calls “Umrisse einer historischen Staats- und Gesellschafts-, Kunst- und Wissenschaftslehre”—attempts in this first part to establish the principles on the basis of which such a history should be written. To him the social relation is evidently the most important; the material and the immaterial world, the struggle for power, fame, and possession, as well as the religious, the esthetic, and the scientific aspiration all in their way contributing to the forming and enlarging of the social relation. Economic matters are touched but sparingly, these being looked upon as subordinate branches only of social life, too closely connected with it to dominate anything on their own account (p. 12). This attitude, after all, cannot quite bear criticism, since—although it is true man liveth not by bread alone—the question of how to get bread and keep it is a motor which figures prominently in social and political upheavals. Faithful to this view, the author proposes to consider the formation of corporations such as the guilds and economic units such as the manorial estate, the village community of old, and various associations of today, as parts only of the social system (p. 93), and on p. 104 he points to the formation of landed aristocracy as having at least at first more to do with political events than with economic. The patriciate in the cities and nobility in general depend, he thinks, upon economic conditions for their existence, but their chief importance lies, nevertheless, in their social and political influence, which may all be very true. The author thus seems to run clear against the present tendency to lay particular stress upon the economic basis of social and political relations.

The book is interesting as giving a careful philosophical analysis of the elements which make up society, and it is different from many

of its kind in that art, science, and the philosophical observation of the place of self and others in cultured human society are taken into account and given due emphasis.

A. M. W.

The History of Colonization. By HENRY C. MORRIS. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1900. Two vols. 8vo, pp. xxiv + 459 and xiii + 383.

THE task of presenting a history of colonization, "from the earliest times to the present day," is of such magnitude as to require a full knowledge of universal history by the writer. It is like writing the history of the world of nations, for the state of civilization of each nation, its national impulses, and conditions, must be thoroughly understood before the facts and philosophy of its colonization can be clearly presented. As a rule, books that cover such a wide range of human activity are not highly appreciated in modern times among historical critics, although they are of great value to students for ready reference, and to those general readers who have not the time to enter more extensively into the details of history. Among scholars the reign of the monograph and special study has been supreme, and consequently the demand for general studies lessened. From the scholar's point of view a limited subject, more thoroughly elaborated, yields a better return, and is received with greater favor than the outline of a broad subject, made up of categorical statements of facts. Nevertheless, every one will be benefited, no matter how scholastic his pretensions, by a perusal of Mr. Morris's book, on account of the comparative study in national policies, if from no other cause. The author is to be congratulated in presenting, in an attractive and readable style, such a vast amount of material within the compass of two small volumes. However, had he confined himself strictly to the subject of colonization proper without doubt his space would have been better utilized, and his book been of greater scientific value. There is evidently a lack of discrimination in the treatment of such subjects as colonization, migration, conquest, territorial expansion, national development, and national domination. Much that is included under colonization could have been eliminated from the book. Thus the chapter on early colonization might all have been omitted or reduced to a bare statement, for it treats of historical or racial development rather than of colonization. For, in the modern